For New York and its Vicinity:

Local rains; brisk east winds.

VOL. LXI.-NO. 327.

THE WAR CLOUD IN COREA. MOSTILITIES IMMINENT BETWEEN

CHINA AND JAPAN.

If War Is Declared China Will Attack Japan's Ports and Raise an Immense Army Beltef that the European Powers Will Back Up Japan-Position of American Woman Missionaries Throughout China.

SHANGHAL July 23,-The reports that China has declared war upon Japan are premature. War has not yet been formally declared, but hostilities are imminent. Twelve thousand troops left Taku on Friday with a fleet of gunboats. It is supposed they were destined for Seoul with or-ders to fight the Japanese if the latter opposed China's occupation of any point in Corea. If war should be declared the Government at Pekin will make a levy of 20,000 men from each Chinese province and send a fleet to attack Jap

apese ports.

The Chinese Governor has notified the foreign Consuls that preparations are making to block

In view of the increasing complications between China and Japan, the German gunboat Wolf has been ordered to sail north to Chee-fu. which is directly east of Seoul.

Bentin. July 23,-The Vosstsche Zeitung exreses the confident belief that Japan will be backed up by the European powers in her dis-puts with China. War between the two countries, the Zeitung predicts, will inevitably result in the extinction of Cores as a State.

LONDON, July 23.-The Central News says it has been learned from a high source in London that the relations between China and Japan have grown much more serious within the last forty-eight hours. Japan insists emphatically upon certain reforms of Corea's internal admi istration, while China recists Japan's demands with equal determination. Under no circum-stances will China allow Japan's claim of the

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Fereign Affairs, had long conferences to-day with the Chinese and Japanese Ministers. He urged upon each the great need of moderation and forbearance in both Tokio and Pekin, and spoke emphatically of the dire consequences of war between the countries. His representation while received with great courtesy and expres-sions of satisfaction by both Ministers, failed to elicit an affirmative response from either of

The Central News received this despatch from Shanghai this evening: "The telegraph between Pekin and Shanghai

has been restored. The rumor that war has been declared is denied officially, but there seems to be no hope of a pacific settlement terference of the European powers to protect their commerce and the lives of their subjects from the injury which Japan's action threatens to cause them. It has been again reported that Japanese gunboats have begun bombarding the

Boston, July 23 .- Miss Nichols of the Methdist New England Missionary Society said to-day regarding the exposed condition of woman onaries in China. reported by George Lid-

The girls sent out by Dr. Simpson so there of their own responsibility, and are not under the protection of any church or society. We have fourteen lady missionaries in northern China. The missionary societies are recognised by the Government and the Consuls, and our missionaries are under their protection. We never hear any complaints, although recently we received word that one of our women missionaries in Japan had been stoned, her eyesigns broken, and it is feared she will lose her syesigns broken, and it is feared she will lose her syesign. "We are constantly receiving letters from missionaries telling us not to believe what we see in the newweapers, as the reports sent out from China and other far-away places are very much exaggerated. Very sensational reports have been sent out about the troubles in Cores, giving the impression that the missionaries were in danger there. The letters we receive, however, say these reports are greatly exaggerated, and not a missionry has been in the least danger." The civils sent to be the content of th their own responsibility, and are not under the

ated, and not a missionry has been in the least danger.

"The girls sent out by Dr. Simpson, I presume, go there under much the same conditions as those who are to be sent out from Boston. They go there without any promise of protection or selary. Simply go out with faith or with fool-hardiness. I don't know which, Our mission-aries are sent out on salary, and they are pro-tested. A house is built for them, and a high wall built around it, and then a trustworthy native is secured to guard the gate. The girls sometimes take long journeys, but they always have converts whom they can trust to accompany them. The sensational stories sent out are not at all justified, so far as the missionaries sent out by church societies are concerned."

GRESHAM'S INTERFERENCE.

He Has Apologized to the Japanese Minlater and the Minister Has Accepted It. WASHINGTON, July 23.-After repeated denials by the State Department officials and thick and thin defenders of the Cleveland Administration, Secretary Gresham has finally admitted the truth of the article recently published in THE SUN, accusing him of having sent a telegram to the United States Minister at Tokio, saying that the United States would view with regret a continuation of the unjust war levied by Japan upon Corea. The Secre tary's admission is made by way of an apology to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Tateno

In his explanation and apology Mr. Gresham admits the accuracy of the quotation m the official correspondence in which he lenders the good offices of the United States for settlement of the dispute, but complains that an unfair and unwarranted construction has to placed upon the language used by him in his despatch to the American Minister at Japan. Minister Tateno, who is extremely desirous of preserving the friendly relations between Japan ad the United States, has accepted the Secre tary's apology with characteristic graciousness, and the indications are that the entente cordiale between the two Governments has been, or soon will be, entirely restored.

It is fortunate for the United States that the aisunderstanding and ill feeling caused by the Secretary's undiplomatic message did not arise between him and the representative of a Govtrament less friendly disposed toward the United States than Japan, as in that case the diplomatic blunder might have had more serious re-

The State Department is not yet prepared to make public the correspondence begun by the United States with a view to bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Corean question, but Risofficially stated that, as Japan has disavowed any intention of making war upon Corea, as charged in Secretary Gresham's despatch, the United States will not further interfere in the matter, and as other Governments have withdrawn their offers of mediation, Japan and Corea will be left to settle their dispute as they can. The opinion is in Washington that the danger of war between Japan and China has been averted, and that Place will follow the reported concessions of Carea in consenting to the reforms proposed by the Japanese Government.

WRECK OF A PREIGHT TRAIN. A Brukeman Missing and Solleved to He Buried in the Wreck.

ELHIBA. July 23. Twenty-eight loaded care when in a pile near the depot at Havana, a village on the Northern Central Road eighteen of this city. The accident was man baniel Wright of this city is among the and it is believed his body is buried duris. Benjamin Pierce of Ithaca was rall, and is badly hurt. The cars were

this melons, timber, tobacco, railroad and other merchandise consigned to door the New York (caura).

Sie the company will be heavy. It will be to hear the debris in order to clear to hear its believed that traffe over the caunot be recumed before Wednesday

The State Dispensaries to Be Opened Again on Aug. 1. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.-Gov. Tillman promised in one of his campaign speeches a few days ago to reopen the dispensaries on Aug. I. To-day he issued the following proclamation: "STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, | EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

TILLMAN ISSUES ORDERS.

" Whereas, Under the provision of an sot to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the State except as herein provided, approved Dec. 24, 1892, the State assumed control of the legal liquor traffic in South Carolina, commencio July 1, 1893; and,

Whereas, The said policy and purpose of the State to permit the sale of liquor by and through the State's officers only was reaffirmed by an act approved Dec. 23, 1893, entitled 'An act to declare the law in reference to and further regdeclare the law in recommendation, transportation, ulate the use, sale, consumption, transportation, and disposition of alcoholic liquors within the State of South Carolina, and to police the same,

" Whereas, The Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina, by a decision rendered the 19th of April, 1894, declared the first act, above mentioned, unconstitutional, except one small pro-viso of one section, the Executive, in viso of one section, the Executive, in obedience to what he conceived to be the will of the court, closed all the dispensaries and discharged the canstabulary. In a subsequent decision the Court, still ignoring the act of 1893 above mentioned, construed its decision to mean 'there can be no legal sale of liquor by license,' but has, seemingly, on pur

pose, ommitted to construe the act of 1893, and, "Whereas, the State of South Carolina, acting n good faith through the Executive branch of the Government, and relying upon the deciof the Supreme Court in the case of Hoover agt. the Town Council of Ches in which it was declared that the act of 1802 was in effect an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, the power to do which is universally recognized," has in-vested large sums of money in liquors for sale under the provisions of the two acts mentioned;

under the provisions of the two acts mentioned; and

"Whereas. This liquor is being held at heavy expense, while the State is flooded with contraband whiskey sold without authority of law:
"Now, therefore, I. B. R. Tillman, Governor of the State of South Carolina, in exercise of my discretion as Executive, do issue this, my prood-amation, and declare that the said Supreme Court having adjourned without and in any wise giving expression in regard to the act of 1863, that the said act is of full force and effect and will be enforced in accordance with my eath of office, until the court shall have passed upon the same, or until the Legislature shall have repealed it.

repealed it.

The county dispensars in the various counties will open their dispensaries on Wednesday. Aug. 1. All persons interested, including public carriers, are notified that importation of liquors will be at the risk of seizure and prosecution, and all contraband ilquors found in the borders of the State will be seized and confiscated according to law.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1894, and in the oue hundred and nineteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor.

By the Governor.

"J. E. TINDALL, Secretary of State,"

ALTENBERGER SINGS IN HIS CELL. His Fellow Murderer Bull Not Likely to

Bernhard Altenberger, the condemned mur-derer of Katie Rupp, and Edward Bull, who is awaiting trial for the murder of his wife, oc rupy cells on the second tier of the county jail

in Jersey City.

Altenberger sings a great part of the time. He has a fairly good voice, and he, Keeper Schultz, and another prisoner frequently sing tries. He sometimes expresses a desire to be hanged at nce if he is to be hanged at all.

Bull is not able to talk above a whisper. When he cut his own throat with the knife with which he almost severed his wife's head from her body he cut the vocal chords. He has been very weak since his imprisonment, and he is now suffer-ing from a severe cold. It is though that he will not live until September, when he is to be tried. He has not shown any disposition to be friendly with the other prisoners, but yesterday he spoke to Keeper Schultz and said he was very lonely.

lonely.
"Nobody comes to see me," he said, "and no-body speaks to me."
Then he burst into tears, and cried for some

from the corner of Third avenue and Eleventh street on Saturday afternoon suffering from sunstroke was identified yesterday. During the morning a young man who said that he was James Kenny of 307 West 126th street called at the hospital and asked to be allowed to see the sunstroke patient. He identified him as his father. Joseph Kenny, a boss builder, 42 years old. To the surprise of the doctors the patient was still alive yesterday afternoon. In spite of the ice baths his temperature remained in the neighborhood of 10st degrees. He had not re-covered consciousness.

MAY HAVE INFECTED SO PATIENTS. Two Hours in the Newark City Hospital

Before He was Found to Have Small-pox. George Spitzer, a laborer, 20 years old, went to Newark from 355 Third avenue, Brooklyn, vesterday, in search of work. He was taken yesterday, in search of work. He was taken sick on the street and removed to the City Hospital, where he was placed in a ward with fity other patients.

Two hours later his case was disgnessed as virulent small-pox and he was transferred at once to the pest house. Now the ward he was confined in will have to be quarantined, and a seneral outbreak of the disease in the hospital is among the possibilities.

A VETERAN DIES OF STARVATION After Admission to a Hospital Had Been Refused Him,

Philip Quinlan, aged 72 years, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Kearney, went to Hoboken Saturday and became ill there. Admission at the hospital was refused him. He was put on a the hospital was refused him. He was put on a D., L. and W. train with a request that he be let off at Harrison, but instead he was taken to Bloomfield.

There the veteran wandered aimlessly about, finally seeking refuge in an old barn, where he was found dead last night, and County Physician Elliott, who was notified, found that death was due to starvation.

was due to starvation.

Banker Zimmermann's Leg Broken in a Rusaway.

SEA CLIFF. L. I., July 23.-Leopold Zimmer mann of the firm of Zimmermann & Forshay, bankers, at 9 Wall street, New York city, was thrown from his carriage while driving from thrown from his carriage while driving from
the village to the station this morning and one
of his legs was broken in two places. Mr. Zimmermann is spending the summer in this place
with his wife, and has been accustomed to drive
to the station every morning to take the train
for his business in New York city. His horse
becoming frightened this morning ran away,
and the vehicle was overturned. After the accident Mr. Zimmerman, was picked up by spectators and carried into the Hawkshaw cottage.

Alleged Midnapper Arrested.

Henry Schrader was arrested and locked up a the Oak street police station last night on a charge of kidnapping. On Sunday last, it is alleged, Schrader started from Lower Breckner near Trenton, N. J., where he resided, with a boy named tharles Kuniz, whom he was, to have taken to church.

He drove to Lakewood, where he sold his horse and wagon, and then he came to this city on the train. He denies that he ran away with young Kuniz, Nothing has been learned of the boy's whereabouts.

Milled in Lorillards' Factory.

Charles Lupsig, an employee of Lorillards Charles Lupus, an employ to the control of the machinery restorted afternoon and his leg was torn off. He died in about an bour. The body was removed to his home, at Hutton and Nelson avenues, on the Heights.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1894.—COPYRIGHT, 1894, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. GORMAN BURNED IT UP.

ONE OF CLEVELAND'S EARLIEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

Chucked It Into the Fire Right Before the Eyes of the Astonished and Angry Au-thor—Buniel Manuing's Story About It. When Senator Gorman of Maryland arose in the United States Senate yesterday and told of his experiences with President Cleveland on the compromise Tariff bill there were Democrate who recalled the first meeting of the two men. It was ten years ago, almost to a day. Gov. Cleveland had just been nominated by the Democratic Convention at Chicago, Senator Gorman had been made Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He had never seen Mr. Cleveland. The Maryland statesman had met all of the great Democratic leaders in the nation. He was the personal friend of Daniel Manning, who probably more than any single man in New York State brought about the nom-Ination of Mr. Cleveland at Chicago. Gov. Cleveland had been formally notified of his nomination, and the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee had been opened in New York city. The story that is now told o the first meeting between Gov. Cleveland and Chairman Gorman was told to a SUN reporter by Mr. Manning in the Western National Bank

almost immediately after Mr. Manuing retired

from Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet as Secretary of

the Treasury.
"I do not think I shall ever forget the first meeting of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gorman," said Mr. Manning. "We all had faith in Cleve-land's running abilities, but it was necessary to bring Mr. Gorman and Mr. Cleveland together and I undertook the task. I was then in Albany, but in constant communication with Mr. Gor man. Gorman, as you know, is a cool, suave individual, and Cleveland is like a great big pepper pod. Cleveland was unaccustomed to the ways of national statesmen, and it was with difdence one night just after national headquarfidence one night just after national headquarters had been opened in New York that I wrote to Gorman and invited him to come to, Albany as my guest. I told him that I wanted to introduce to him Gov. Cleveland, the candidate of the party, and I well recollect that in my letter I said to Gorman that he would meet rather a 'heady' individual. Well, Gorman came up to Albany two or three nights afterward, and I took him around to see Cleveland. Cleveland was bluff and hearty, and Gorman, was as cordial as his cool nature would silow. They began to talk as to the plan of campaign. Gorman said very politely:

"Governor, I have come to see you to ascertain your wishes about the conduct of the campaign.

paign. Oh, bosh, said the Governor, 'I know nothing of those matters. Run it to suit yourseif.
You know about affairs of this kind. Do as you

On boss, said the Governor, I know nothing of those matters. Run it to suit yourself. You know about affairs of this kind. Do as you think proper.

"Do you really mean that, Governor? replied Mr. Gorman. 'Am I to use my own judgment and follow my own discretion?"

"Why, certainly, 'said the Governor. Why not? I don't know anything about such thinga."

"Do you really mean what you say, Governor, again inquired Gorman.

"Why, certainly, 'said the Governor.

"All right,' says Gorman, and the next morning he went back to New York.

"Two or three weeks after this meeting it came to my knowledge that Gov. Cleveland had written a document bearing on the campaign. I cannot tell you, for certain reasons, what that document was, but I believed it would have an important influence, and not a very good one at that. So I wired to Gorman, asking him to come immediately to Albany. He came on a fast train and met me, and I told him of the contents of the campaign document that Gov. Cleveland had written. He was astounded, and he hurried up to see the Governor. At that conversation Gorman asked the Governor the nature of the document, reminding him pleasantly at the time of his former words, that he, Gorman, was to run the campaign. Gorman added that if the document was of any importance it would do no harm to submit it to the Chairman of the National Committee.

"All right, says Cleveland, and he handed out the document, saying: What do you think of that, Gorman of the National Committee.

"All right, says Cleveland, and he handed out the document, saying: What do you think of that, Gorman read the document over very carefully, and then, without a word, he flung it into the grate, saying: That's what I think of that document.

"It was a little chilly in Albany that night, and there was a fire in the grate, and the document."

the grate, saying: That's what I think to document."

"It was a little chilly in Albany that night, and there was a fire in the grate, and the document began to burn. Cleveland jumped out of his chair and hopped up and down in his anger, shouting: 'No man alive can burn any document of mine. What do you mean, sir?'

"Why, Governor, said Gorman, as coolly as you please, 'you said that I was to run this campaign according to my own discretion. The document that I have just thrown into the fire is about as 'inwise a manuscript as ever came under my notice.'

"Nobody comes to see me, ne sain, and no body speaks to me."

Then he burst into tears, and cried for some time. Keeper Schultz tried to console him, and told him that if he desired to be sociable with him. This seemed to cheer the prisoner up a bit.

HE IS JOSEPH KENNY.

The Sunstruck Man at Bellevue Identified—
Still Alive, but Unconscious.

The Sunstruck Man at Bellevue Hospital

Still Alive, but Unconscious.

NO PROMISES FROM MILHOLLAND. The State Club Gives a Reception to Police Commissioner Kerwin.

A reception was held at the State Club, 29 East Twenty-second street, last night, in honor of Gen. Michael Kerwin and for the purpose of letting the members of the Milholland Republican faction shake hands with the new Police Commissioner. Mr. Milholland introduced Gen. Kerwin to all the guests, after which ceremony there was luncheon and an informal entertainment in the parlors of the club house. Gen. Kerwin sat at the end of the front parlor flanked on his right by George Francis Train and on the left by ex-Civil Justice Frederick G. Gedney, who acted as master of ceremonies.

The new Police Commissioner was presented with a bouquet of hig sunflowers sent him by the daughters of Bernard Biglin, with this senti-ment:
"May all your friends be as faithful as the

ment:

"May all your friends be as faithful as the sunflower to her god."

This impelled Gen. Kerwin to say:

"I trust that I may be as faithful to my friends and the party as the sunflower to its god, and that next fail I may be able to give a better account of myself to both."

If Mr. Gedney expected to draw Mr. Milholiand out when he called on him for a response to the toast "John E. Milholland. What has he to say for himself and what is he going to do for us." he was mistaken. Mr. Milholland simply road a congratulatory letter from the Rev. Dr. Sylvester Malone, who was made a Regent of the University by the last Lexidature, and said some general things landature, and said not general things landature, and said not general things landature, and said not general things landature, and said some general things landature, and said not general things landature, and said some general things landature, and said some general things landature, and said some general things landature, and the frue reformers are "not the long-halred abilitionists, but the practical politication, like Abraham Lincoln, who have the courage to do the hard and never pieasant work of practical character of the Milholland political organization.

Other speeches were made by Otto Frving Wise, State Committeeman Henry Grasse, and George Francis Train. These were interpersed with seages, stories, and instrumental unale.

The State Flag Hatsed at Gov. Flower's

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 23.-The people of Watertown witnessed the raising of the State flag on a pole just erected for that purpose on the laws at Gov. Flower's home here this evening. The Thirty-ninth Separate Company con-ducted the affair in full uniform and in accord-acce with military usage. The Governor made and the according to the covernor made a brief speech, in which he extelled the Empire State and the people which the flag represents. He expressed gradification on the State having passed through the recent labor troubles without disturbance, and predicted an early return of commercial and industrial prosperity. His remarks were heartily applicated.

John Jacob Astor's Horses in a Circus Pini POUGHEEPSIE, July 23.-Four of John Jacob Astor's blooded horses were introduced in the ring of Lee's circus at Rhinebeck to-day. The ring of Lee's circus at Rinnelsezk to-day. The object was to show the animals to farmers of Dutchess county in order to encourage the raishing of good horses, The horses shown were Condident Shot, Matchiess, Charm, and imported Princess, winner of 100 prizes in England. The torses were taken from Mr. Astor's stable at Rhinebeck. They received far more attention than the circus. than the circus.

Cable News from the Middle Atlantic BELART'S CONTEST, N. F., July 23. - The cable ship Scotia, laying the new Angle-American cable, reports to-day as follows:
"Noon, latitude 52" 7", longitude 30" 2";
1,040 knots of cable latid. Fresh acutherly
wind; hasy. All going well." SEIZED AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

A Canadian Revenue Cutter Takes a Pris in Lake Erie.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., July 23,-The Canadian revenue cutter Petrel seland the American steamer Louise on the east side of Point Point for alleged infraction of the fishing regulations. The Louise is the property of Post & Co., Sandusky, O., large dealers in fish.

LYNCHED IN THE JAIL. A Negro Hanged by a Mob at Noon ta a

NEW IBERTA, La., July 23,-A lynching took place at midday to-day in this city. The victim was Vance McClure, a negro heatler, who or Saturday attempted to assault a young lady, the daughter of his employer.

To-day between 12 and 1 c'clock, while the

police jury was in session and there were many persons around the Court House and jail, sev eral men entered the Sheriff's office, broke open the looker, and took the jailor's keys.

They then walked over to the jail yard and, entering the jail building, took Vance from the steel cage and hanged him in the hallway from

the up-stairs' ralling. Meantime the fall gate bad been fastened inside, and the alarm having been given, the court officers were unable to gain admittance. The fire alarm was rung to summon Sheriff Cade, who was at his home, and he came up to the jail on horseback without even a saddle. He threw his weight against the gate, and en tering was surrounded by the mob and shoved out again, and warned at the point of a pistol to keep quiet. The mob dispersed quietly, and the negro was found dead with a placard on his

RAILROAD WRECK IN TEXAS.

breast telling the reason why.

Report that Seven Persons Were Killed in an Accident Near Queen City, TEXARKANA, Ark., July 23 .- The north-bound

passenger train from Dallas over the Texas and Pacific Railroad, due here at 7:15 P.M., vas wrecked near Queen City, Texas, shortly before 6 o'clock. The train consist ed of a baggage car, amoker, and one passenger coach, and it is reported that sever people were killed as a result of the accident. Among those who met death were the engineer fireman, express messenger, and the negro porer. Three passengers are also reported killed. The information received here was meagre,

but was of such import that a special train was at once made up and started for Queen City, Dr. J. A. Lightfoot, the company physician and a corps of assistants were hastily summoned and placed aboard the special train, which left

The Texas and Pacific is the southern connec tion of the Iron Mountain, and the Cannon Ball trains running between St. Louis and El Paso use its tracks.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

An Acoldent in Otsego Lake that Was Evi-dently Caused by Whiskey. COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., July 23,-Four persons

lost their lives in Otsego Lake soon after noon to-day. They were Joseph R. Edwards, his wife, insan Edwards, their eight-year-old son, and a book agent, whose name is not known. The Edwards family lived in a house near the lake, about four miles up from Cooperstown, having moved there a little over a month ago from Bainbridge. The agent who was drowned with them is said to have been a relative who had stayed with them over Sunday in his travels as a canvasser. The party embarked in a good owboat to take the book agent to Hyde Hill, which is on the other side of the lake, eight miles up. On Sunday the men are reported to have been intoxicated, and from the presence of a whiskey bottle, nearly empty, when the boat was reached, liquor can safely be said to

have caused the accident.

The party was passed by one of the lake steamers and their reckless actions observed. They had reached a point 516 miles up the lake at about 12:15, soon after which the accident occurred by which all were thrown into the occurred by which all were thrown into the water. They were not seen by any one when they went over, but their cries attracted attention, and campers who were at their dinner hastened out to them with rowboats and a steam launch. When first seen they were clinging to the boat, but before help could reach them they had sunk from view. They were about a quarter of a mile from shore, a little north of Hutter's Point, in 170 feet of water. The take is being dragged to recover the bodies, but none have yet been found. The lake was not very rough, and the boat was a safe one to carry a party of that size if properly and carefully handled.

MADE DEAF BY LIGHTNING.

The Boots of Dalryman Butterworth and

His Son Also Torn From Their Feet. PATERSON, N. J., July 23. - Thomas Butterworth, his son James, his cow, and his barn were struck by lightning in Upper Manchester township on Saturday evening. Butterworth is a dairyman, and had just returned from his milk route. One of his horses had cast a shoe, and he took the animal to the blacksmith shop on the farm to fix the shoe. As Butterworth and his two sons started across the fields for the shop the storm came on. The darkness was so great that Butterworth led the horse outside to see his work better. While crossing the farm they had met Walter Cowan of New York, who is spending his vacation in the Preakness Moun-

spending his vacation in the Preakness Mountains. Cowan accompanied them to the shop, and with the two Butterworth boys atcod by watching the lairyman fixing the shoe. One of the boys had just led a cow is me pasture to the shop for shelter from the storm.

Presently lightning struck the shed and split it in twain, scattering the wood in all directions. The cow was harded forward against a beam, and its neck broken, producing instant death. The boit also struck Butterworth and the three young men, hurling them upon the ground. The hoots and trousers were cut from the clider Butterworth in shreds, and he was made deaf. James, the youngest see, had his shoes cut off as clean as if done with a krife, and his feet were excerched and blackened. He, too lost his hearing. The other two were merely stunned, and on recovering summende aid and removed the stricken men to the house. The latter were well enough to sit up to-day, but neither of them has regained his hearing. Singularly enough, the horse escaped unharmed.

The same flash of lighting killed a cow owned by John Campbell on an adjoining farm.

More Trouble in Newfoundland

Sr. Jonn's, N. F., July 23. - Encounters are reported to have occurred between the firitish and French fishermen on the French treaty shore of Newfoundiand concerning the catching of lobsters. The British war ship Cleopatra has gone to the scene to investigate the trouble The renewal of the troubles of two years ago is expected.

Cable Car Hits Green Car. Cable car 48 of the Third avenue line, bound

north, bumped into west-bound car 42 of the Green line at Fourteenth street at midnight last The force of the impact threw the green night. car off the trace and twisted the cable car diagonally across the track.

Faw people were in the cars, but those who were were thrown into heaps. The grip on the cable car was twisted, and a half hour's delay followed. No one was hurt.

Seven Buildings Burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 23.-The busine portion of the village of Great Bend, Pa., about fifteen miles from here, was wiped out by fire in the blaze started from an expland at 10:30 o'clock, when the fix oder control, seven buildings had led, including several place of busic of the Great Hend Plained

Morning noon, and night the fast trains of the New York Control leave Grand Control station, centre of the city, for Chicago, Ciucianasi, 64 Louis, and the west. See time intoin—sign.

GORMAN SCORES CLEVELAND.

The President's Letter Resented with Passionate Indignation.

CHARACTERIZED AS INFAMOUS.

The Senator Declares that the President and Secretary Cartinio Were Kept Informed of the Proposed Senate Amendments and Were Willing to Accept Them In Order to Pass the Bill-This Statement Corroborated by Sonators Vest, Jones, and Harris-The Unwritten History of the Conventions Which Nombunted Cleveland and of the Campaigns Which Followed Given with Surprising Frankness and Dramatic Effect-The Sitnation Regarding the Bill Unchanged,

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- Senator Gorman's peach to-day arraigning the President of the United States for writing his letter attacking the Democrats of the United States Senate who are opposing his tariff policy was one of the most remarkable speeches over delivered in Congress. Something of a sensation was excal manager of his party in the Senate, should take the floor to resent the insuits heaped upon him and his party colleagues by Mr. Cleveland. but the public was not prepared for the frank language and thorough exposure of party secrets that developed during the long and intensely dramatic speech. An hour or two before Mr. Gorman took the floor he called upor President Cleveland at the White House, and the knowledge that these two gladiators in the great political struggle now in progress had been closeted together added to the general exitement at the Capitol, and increased the suspense and expectancy with regard to the politi-cal storm that was about to break. Even those who have known the Maryland Senator intimately for many years were surprised at the frankness of his utterances and at the apparent agerness with which he flung down the gag of battle to the President, and created a breach between them that never can be healed

There are many rumors afloat relative to the White House interview, but the truth is that the President sent for Mr. Gorman to make known to him his great anxiety to restore har mony within the party ranks, and to request his assistance in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion the tariff fight which his letter pre cipitated. The conversation was somewhat strained, but entirely amicable on both sides. The President did not beseech Mr. Gorman not to make his contemplated speech, and the Senator did not respond in theatrical tones that he would do as he pleased. He did tell the President frankly, however, that harmony can only be restored by the speedy adoption of the Senate amendments by the conference committee. The consultation bore no fruit, as was shown by the Senator's utterance in the Senate shortly afterward, and there is absolutely no prospect of the abandonment of the Senate bill.

The public will get a better and more accurate knowledge of the Maryland Senator through the speech which he delivered to-day, and those who have looked upon him as a mere politician, shrewd and over-covert in his methods, will be is, will be led to believe that they have not done him justice, and that his abilities as a political manager, a public orator, and legislator entitle him to rank with the very best men of either party. His speech made a most profound imp on both sides of the chamber and added to the general belief that all prospects of harmonizing the differences between the two Houses on the Tariff bill is lost, and that either the House must agree to the Senate amendments or no Tariff bill will be passed.

The scene in the Senate chamber during the two hours and a half that Mr. Gorman occupied the floor was interesting and dramatic. Senator Harris was in the chair for an hour or so early in the day, but he afterward gave up the gavel to Senator Faulkner, who faced a crowd which to the utmost. Every Senator was in his seat. and practically all the members of the House were crowded into the spaces in the sisles and the rear of the Senator's deak. Literally speaking all the House had come over to the senate because Speaker Crisp was unable to keep a quorum after the Maryland Senator had taken the floor, and the House was, therefore, compelled to adjourn. This action is most un usual, and it has been several years since a Senator has made a speech of such interest and im-portance as to crowd the Senate floor as it was crowded to-day. Ex-Speaker Reed sat on the Republican side, enjoying with his party friends the political sensation in which they had no share except as spectators, and all of the prominent members of the House of both parties were among the groups that stood wedged into every available nook and corner. Up stairs, in the great galleries, the crowd was almost be youd the power of the officials to control. Every inch of space was occupied, and from each one of the many doors extended a long line of American citizens of both sexes and all ages waiting to take advantage of the infrequent exit of those unable to endure the heat and dis-comforts of the crowded seats within. Even the diplomatic gallery was occupied, chiefy, however, with the wives and families of Senators, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, sat with a group of ladies throughout the speech. and back of him were Seffor Gana, the Chillian Minister, and the Secretary of the Legation str Julian had dressed for a cold day, and soon after entering the gallery his winter suit of black and his heavy red gloves threw him into such a state of perspiration that it required all his own exertion and of the ladies of the party to fan him into a state of comparative comfort. in the Senators' sailery the handsome daughters of Senator Gorman sat, cagerly listening and anxiously watching every movement of the orator, who was plainly suffering from the illess which he has borne all summer, and which

threatened at several points in his speech entirely exhaust him and cause to take his seat. The Senator's distress was plainly apparent to his great audience, who symp thized with him in his struggle to disguise it. Several times during the course of his speech the galleries broke into applause, which was at once checked by the severe rebuke of the presiding officer and the perfunctory threat to clear the galleries if further marks of approval or disapproval were heard. Not a Senator left the chamber during the entire speech, but all sat with rapt attention and the nods of approval, and serious, thoughtful faces of all, proved conclusively that the Democratic Senators, simost without exception, were in close sympathy with the Mary-land Senator. Those who did not publicly endorse his statements approved of them in pri-

ator Gorman to the end. As is always the case when the Senate charaber is crowded in warm weather, the heat became so oppressive and the air so close as to be almost unbearable, and although to-day there was no sun to shine through the glass cetting down on the heads of the Senators their personal discomfort was great enough without it. Senator Gorman, of course, suffered more than any of the others. Owing to the rainy weather of the past day or two he was clad in heavier garments than usual, and throughout his speech he leaned upon the dock be-

vate conversation, and gave seridence that the

Senate bill will remain loyal to it and to Sc.

Democratic Senators who framed the pending

showed the weakness of his condition. At one point during the most serious part of his speech in official brought in a glass of something that looked very much like "cold tes," but, with a deprecating wave of his arm and a character. istic Gorman smile, the Senator waved it away. eaying that water was good enough for him. Although every word that fell from Mr. Gor man's lips was listened to with close attention

of it that created the most profound surprise.

which was shown by the stillness in the cham-

story of the unwritten history of the conven-

tions that nominated and renominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency and his accounts of the campaigns wherein he and other Senators who sat around him gave Cleveland cheerfully and willingly their time and money and loyalty were exceeded in dramatic interest only by his graphic recital of the history of the present Tariff bill, and the details of its progress through the two Houses and into the conference committee, where it is pending to-day. In these chapters of his great speech Senator Gorman unveiled the secrets of the Democratic party with a fearlessness that was astonishing which could only have been prompted by the passionate indignation with which he and his Democratic colleagues resent the President's attack upon them. He kept nothing back, but hardled the President without gloves, and from the beginning to the end of his speech called things by their right name. Mr. Gorman has been all dur ring his political life essentially a compromiser, and his political enemies have loved to accus him of the habit of working in the dark, and of cherishing at all times a desire to conceal from his right hand what his left hand was doing. Since Cleveland's first election, moreover, Mr Gorman has been reckoned among his memies, although he has been charged with cowardies in pretending to be his friend. He left no doubt remaining to-day of where he stands. He burned all his bridges sehind him, and will now stand forth the open, avowed, and bitter enemy of Grover Cleveland. some of the charges which he made against the President's truthfulness and gratitude were unusually surprising as coming from the lips of s man so closely associated with him in both the political campaigns in which he was a candidate, and his reference to the slime and filth through which the Democratic organization was compelled to wade in the first Cieveland campaign fell like a thunderbolt upon the astonshed audience. Mr. Gorman's dramatic annonncement that he was not Cleveland's debtor. and intimating that Cleveland owed much to

him, produced a like sensation. The shrewdness of Mr. Gorman's tactics in sebate was shown by his action in calling upon the members of the Finance Committee to give evidence in support of his statement that President and Secretary Carlisle had both been entirely conversant with the nature and scope of the Senate amendments to the Tariff bill, and that they had approved of them as a compromise made necessary to pass any bill. Each enator in his turn was a little more emphatic in endorsing Mr. Gorman's statements than his olleagues, and the climax came when Senator Harris, the President pro tempore of the Senate, in that deliberate, convincing manner so characteristic of him, said that the President had, in conversation with him, not only when the bill was before the Finance Committee, but after it was in the Senate, with taxed coal and aron provided for, more than once expressed his approval of the efforts of the Senate to frame a bill that could receive the votes of forty-three Democratic Senators.

One of the strongest points in the Senator' speech, as far as his defence of the Senate amendments is concerned, was his detailed explanation of the scheme by which a Canadian Eastern coal market of the United States by means of a removal of the duty on bituminous coal. For the first time during the long tariff debate this subject was discussed by one who has knowledge of the motive that leads certain so-called protection Democrats to advocate free coal, and Senator Gorman pointed out that no one in the United States would be benefited by a removal of the duty. The only beneficiaries, he said, would be the the greatest of all combinations known as trusts, and from which the Democrats in Congress are now attempting to free the people. What Mr. Gorman did not say, but what every one of his auditors thoroughly understood, was that the Americans most deeply interested in the removal of the duty on coal is the Boston corporation whose

money is invested in the Canadian syndicate.

When Mr. Gorman's speech was concluded the rast audience drew a long broath, as if thankful to be relieved of the suspense under which they and been held, and the Senators sat still, looking into each other's faces with amazement. Only three Senators - Mesars, Gibson, Brice, and Murphy-shook Mr. Gorman's hand in congratulation, but this was due altogether to the excite ment of the moment as it was the universa opinion that Mr. Gorman had made the greatest effort of his life and vindicated the honor of the

Senate from the attack of the President. The situation with regard to the Tariff bill has not changed as the result of Mr. Gorman's speech, except that it has made more certain the impossibility of defeating the Squate amendnents. Whether the bill itself will be defeated is not now certain. When Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader, was asked after the day's proceedings if the death of the bill was as-

"It seems so; but yet there is a possibility that the House will yield. The Schate will not; but this Tariff bill seems to have nine lives like a cat, and seems possessed of the most astonish-

ing vitality." Senator Vilus is expected to take the foor to-morrow in the Presiden's defence. He made copious memoranda during Mr. Gorman's speech, but was not ready to reply to him to day and so the Senate, after Senator White of California had approunced his allegiance to the Senste bill, held a short executive session and then

GORMAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

The Senate Bill Defended and the Prestdent's Letter Benounced as Infamous.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-The excitement to and around the Senate chamber to-day I may greater than it was even on Friday last, when ction was expected to betaken on the six the Lour before the time of meeting the doors of the public galleries were besieged by c owds striving to obtain admittance, and by noon, when the proceedings begun, there was not a vacuut acut in the galieries, except in the diplomatic gallary, in which there were only built a dozen spintators, and there were hundreds of people in the halls and corridors and on the markle scairways who were unable to get inside the changer. In the absence of the Vice-President the chair was occupied by Mr. Harris (Deta., Tean.) President protein. There were several Republican Senators present who had been sincert last week, in-cinding Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Mr. Lidge of Massachusers, and Mr. Teller of Col-orado. In fac. both sides of the chumber were pretty fully represented.

Whee the Senate adjourned on Friday there were pending at least three parliamentary mo-tions in relation to the Tariff bill, First, in point of time, was the message from the House stating that the conferees of the two Houses had been unable to agree and requesting the consent of the Senate to a further conference. This most accompanied as it was by the senat easies Mr. Voorhees (Bern., Ind.), Chairman of the thought say, the root transfeld in a market continuent Finance Committee and of the Senate conference, speech he leaned upon the deak be-hind him mopped his forchead, took repeated presiding officer, without further motion to it that the dignity and honor of this camber

PRICE TWO CENTS. sips of water and lemon juice, and otherwise whether the request of the House should be complied with. The formal motion was made subsequently, however, by Mr. Gray (Dema Del.) that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the Tariff bill and agree to the further conference asked by the House. Previous to Mr. Gray's motion one had been made by Mr. Hill Dem., N. Y.) that the Senate recede from its amendments placing coal and Iron ore on the dutlable list. And later in the day Mr. Vilas by all of his vast audience, there were portious Dem., Wis.) moved that the Senate recede from that portion of its amendment to the sugar schedule which imp sees an additional discriminating duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound. Of ber and the grave faces of the Senators. His all these motions that of Mr. Hill has parline mentary precedence, and will be the first submitted to the Senate for its action. After that comes the motion of Mr. Vilas; and, last of all, the motion to insist and agree to a further con-

Mr. Voorhees rose and called up, as a question of privilege, the message from the House. As soon as it was read Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md. rose, and, in tones marked by deep feeling. add dressed the Senate. He said:

SENATOR GORMAN'S SPERCH

"Mr. President, I hope that I fully realize the conditions under which we are about to act.
The question which now confronts us would ore dinarily be passed without discussion. Whenever there is a disagreement between the two Houses of Congress upon any measure of legislation the orderly and ordinary mode of proceeding is to agree to a conference and attempt to adjust the differences. Thus only can legislation be perfected and the country benefited. The country, Mr. President, is anxiously waiting for a speedy determination of this question. Our Treasury is depicted; there is not sufficient money to pay the current expenses of the Government. Factories are idle, workshops are closed, and hon-est mechanics and laborers are tramping through the country begging that they may be employed. Further suspense is destructive of the best interests of our common country. Further delay, further agitation, will be laid at the door of the Democratic party, which now controls every branch of this Government that deals with legislation. What a fearful responsibility.
Mr. President-greater, perhaps, than has ever been devolved upon us in the history of our country since 1860. I hope, I trust, I believe, that we shall meet this situation as becomes American Senators and as becomes patriotis American citizens.

"The conditions in this chamber were so well described by my distinguished friend from New Jersey (Mr. Smith) on Friday last that it would be idle and futile for me to attempt to add anything to what he has said. In meeting this situation he truly said that in a coordinate branch of the Government we have an overwhelming majority of Democrats able to pass any measure under their rules that they saw proper, no matter how radical or how conservative, but that here we have only forty-four Senators who were elected as Democrats, including the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. Hill), who has openly and manfully opposed this measure from the day it came to consideration until now. We only have forty-three votes, a bare majority of the Senate, every one of which is necessary to pass any bill-forty-three votes to be cast by the Amadors from the great States of the Union, and who are honored by their constituents with seats in the highest legislative body in the world. every one of whom had his distin ct views and was compelled to represent fairly the interests of the great State which he represents, to harmonise them, to bring them together upon some monise them, to bring them together upon some common ground upon a bill which was in direct line and thought with the promise of their party; to make sacrifices of individual opinions, sacri-fices of great interests, sacrifices of almost principle, and I say, without hesitation, that possi-bly but once in the history of this body—possibly but once were the conditions such as we had to confront. Behind those Senators were intelligent people urging them to extreme action in more than two-thirds of the States represented on the Democratic side. On the other were the great State of New York, the great State of New Jersey, the States of Ohio and Maryland, Wess Virginia and Alabama, which said that 'we are in favor of the Democratic platform and in favor of a bill carrying out to the letter every promise of the Democratio party; but the bill which came to us from another place is so radical, so great municipalities, that we cannot support is with this income tax attached to it."

A FAIR AND MANLY CONFERENCE.

"When we went into conference, as is usual in both parties—the only method known by which parties can be brought together, not a secret conclave to trade this interest or that, but a free and manly conference, which only honorable Senators can hold, or only honorable Senators would hold -a fair and manly and straightforward statement of these differences was made. I am glad to say that while the Committee on Finance of this body had a majority of Southern Democrats on it. there has been the greatest desire to do justice to every section of the Union, and an intimation, coupled with the statement of the fact to my Southern man on that committee, that an industry was to be destroyed or impaired, made the Southerners the more anxious than our Northern friends to prevent a wrong and preserve the great industries of the h

States. 'It is not necessary for me, and it would not be proper for me to enter into the details of these long hours of conference or to give the views of those who participated in it; but I will endorse every word the Senator from New Jersey has said, that but for the patience, but for the wisdom, but for the earnest devotion to principle of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), the venerable Senator from Tennessee in front of me (Mr. Harris), my distinguished friend from Missouri on my right (Mr. Vest), and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Jones) these differences would not have been adjusted. and we should have passed through the session with divisions as wide upon this side as it is pos sible to conceive of within a party. But they accomplished what the timid thought was impossible. It required brave and noble men to

Right here, Mr. President, I think, in view of all the occurrences which have taken place, of all that has been said in the public press, of ill the misrepresentations of this body, and of all the infarmus calumny which has been uttorred and published and sent forth against members of this body, I have the right, or, at ness, I feel it to be my duty to myself and to these who have cooperated with me, to give to surnish a statement of these events. I shall speak plainly, Mr. President, not in temier, with malice toward none, with the hope, however, as these matters have been brought to the public attention by others, looking my fellow party men here and el ewhere simight in the eye, telling the truth, putting the responsibility wherever it belongsthat we shall yet some together as henorable and patriotic men desiring to serve our common country as we should do. I want to say again, as I have said here often to every member of this body or this side of the chamber in private, that no small matter, no personal wish, no desire no pride of opinion with present me from meet-laggers Democrat and sering to him that the paramount duty of the solite to entire our country

and heep on party in proces.
"Mr. President, the destaration of the Chairman of the Conference Committee on the part of a coordinate branch, which I have a curto to alfude to as a matter which reserved buth Finance Committee and of the Senate conferences, no was community and the above two parties by left to the action of the Senate in one brief sen-